the Unfortunate!
SOUGHT FOR
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TO THREE DAYS
E REMEDY
AND—
INJECTION
Barks, Roots & Leaves.
the great Indian Diuretic
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the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel,
especially recommended in those
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Remedy and Cherokee Injection
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our pamphlet from any drug
rite to us and we will mail free
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y, $2 per bottle, or three bot-
, $2 per bottle or three bottles
address on receipt of price.
where.
R. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
59 Liberty Street, New York.
GREAT
MEDICINE
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AND LEAVES.
EE CURE!
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R. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
59 Liberty Street New York.
AFTER TAKING THE
Elixir.
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E OF LIFE.
ABLE EXTRACTS, CONTAINING
THE MOST DELICATE.
the result of modern discov-
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R. MERWIN & Co.,
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PILLS!
COATED
REGULATOR,
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AND SAFE.
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# The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 9. ALTOONA, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864. NO. 24.



## SAVE THE PER CENTAGE

BY BUYING YOUR

CLOTHING FROM FIRST HANDS.

ETTINGER & TUCK, Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Ready-made Clothing, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following facts in reference to their stock:

1st. We manufacture our own goods. They are made up in our own Store, in Philadelphia, under our immediate supervision, and we know they are well made and can be warranted.

## EQUAL TO THE BEST.

2nd. We buy our Cloths directly from the Importers and Manufacturers, consequently we save the per centage put on by middle men.

3rd. We sell our Clothing at a reasonable percentage over the cost of our Cloths, thereby saving the purchasers of Clothing the percentage which must be added by those who buy from second hands to sell again. We retail our Clothing at the same price which other merchants pay for theirs at wholesale, consequently those who buy from us get their goods at the same price which other Clothiers pay for theirs in the city, thereby saving said Clothiers' per centage.

We have branch Stores in

ALTOONA AND JOHNSTOWN,

where goods may be had at the same figures at which we sell them here in the city.

If any person has been told, or imagines, that Tuck's store, in Altoona, is "played out," let such person drop into his establishment, on Main Street, and examine his goods and prices.

Wholesale House, No. 702 Market Street, Philadelphia. Dec. 2, 1863.—tf.

## NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object, in these exciting war times, for every one to purchase where they can get

The Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices,

he would say that he can and will sell as low, if not a little lower than any other house in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will defy competition. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description,
MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR.
LADIES AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSE,
HATS AND CAPS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN.
GINGHAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.

He will sell Ladies Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
Kip Pegged..... 1.37@1.50
Men's Boots..... 2.75@3.50
BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.

GROCERIES.

White and Brown Sugar, Rio Coffees, Syrups, Teas, &c., and everything that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Cash as cheap as the cheapest. J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, Oct. 7, 1863.

## CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Berlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Fries' Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
*FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, NOTIONS, CIGARS,*
*and every article usually kept in a First-class Drug Store*
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal use.
DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.
*PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS*
accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night.

Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

## 1864. SPRING 1864. CIRCULAR.

I take pleasure in issuing this my Spring advertisement, through which I would inform my friends and the public generally that I have just returned from the East where I have purchased a fresh Stock of

HATS AND CAPS

of the Latest Styles, and as to quality, color and price cannot fail to please all classes.

I have also bought an immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

the majority of which are city make and will be guaranteed. My assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes is complete, all of which, I am now offering at a small advance on wholesale prices.

The public will be greatly benefited by giving this their attention and call and examine my stock, as I feel confident I can please all.

JAMES S. MANN, Main street,
ap9-tf Altoona, Pa.

## HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. Terms, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at
Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at
Jan 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.



## THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

*E. B. McCRUM, H. C. DERN,*
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

For annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1 50
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

| | 1 insertion | 2 do. | 3 do. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four lines or less | $ 25 | $ 37½ | $ 50 |
| One Square, (8 lines) | 50 | 75 | 1 00 |
| Two " (16 " ) | 1 00 | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Three " (24 " ) | 1 50 | 2 00 | 2 50 |

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

| | 3 months | 6 months. | 1 year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six lines or less | $ 1 50 | $ 3 00 | $ 5 00 |
| One square | 2 50 | 4 00 | 7 00 |
| Two " | 4 00 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| Three " | 5 00 | 8 00 | 12 00 |
| Four " | 6 00 | 10 00 | 14 00 |
| Half a column | 10 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 |
| One column | 14 00 | 25 00 | 40 00 |
| Administrators and Executors Notices | | | 1 75 |
| Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change | | | 10 00 |
| Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines with paper, per year | | | 5 00 |

Communications of a political character or individual interest, will be charged according to the above rates.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square


## Choice Poetry.

### OUR FLAG.

Down the long street the soldier passed
In solid columns through the town;
Their clothes were soiled with southern dust
Their faces with the sun were brown.

They marched the field of blood to reach,
Where the fierce cannon thundered loud,
And where 'twixt hostile armies rolled
The black and blinding thunder cloud.

They bore aloft with conscious pride
The flag our fathers loved of old—
That banner with the crimson stripes,
And with the shining stars of gold.

Close by the road side stood a child
With flaxen hair and radiant eyes,
'Neath whose white lids imprisoned seemed
The color of the azure sky.

And when she saw the sacred flag
For which our brave boys bear their scars,
"Papa" she cried, and clapped her hands,
"God made that flag—see, see the stars!"

The soldiers heard her little voice,
And pealing to the far off sky
A shout prolonged and loud went up
From those bronzed veterans passing by.

Some raised aloft their dust-stained hats,
And many a stern face kindly smiled,
And eyes unused to looks of love
Turned fondly on the fair-haired child.

God's banner! yes. With patriot blood
To-day its hallowed folds are wet;
But by each precious drop now spilled
It stars shall be forever set.

## Select Miscellany.

### THE UNION PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.

*Arrival of Four Commissioners from the Prisoners—The Suffering of Its Inmates—Shocking Barbarity—Wholesale Mortality, &c., &c.*

Among the Passengers who arrived at New York from Hilton Head, S. C., are four exchanged prisoners—Messrs. E. Bates, Forty-second New York; P. Tracy, Eighty-second New York; H. C. Higgginson, Nineteenth Illinois, and S. Noirot, Fifth New Jersey—commissioners appointed at a monster meeting of the 35,000 Union prisoners confined in Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., to wait upon the Executive at Washington, with a petition praying that immediate action be taken to terminate their sufferings, either by parole or exchange—sufferings described to be almost incredible. Two-thirds of them are without shelter of any kind to protect them from the fierce rays of a tropical sun, and the cold, heavy dews and thunder showers peculiar to that climate. The commissioners describe the food upon which the prisoners entirely and exclusively subsist as of a character to produce nausea even in the hungriest stomachs, consisting of bread made from unbolted corn meal, half ground, badly baked and without salt, with about two ounces of fat, rancid and rusty bacon (daily ration,) fit only for the soap factory.

The water used by those unhappy men is literally poisonous, being taken from a muddy, oozy stream that flows for half a mile through impurities of the filthiest and most noxious character, before it enters the stockade, or bull pen, in which our brave fellows are huddled as thick as herrings packed in a barrel. The clothes worn by a majority of the prisoners are miserable shreds and patches, insufficient even for the purposes of ordinary decency, filled with vermin, and altogether presenting scenes saddening and humiliating to our common humanity.—The results are an amount of disease and a mortality truly fearful. When the commission left the beastly pen, on the 7th instant, the deaths had reached one hundred and forty-three per day, and this without any epidemic among the prisoners; and from the rapid increase of deaths daily occurring at Camp Sumter, the mortality must have reached, by this date, at least one hundred and eighty daily—soon, doubtless, to ascend to two hundred a day.

The nature of the diseases which sweep away our brave fellows, as with a scythe of death, are diarrhœa, dysentery and scurvy, with, recently increasing, typhoid fever. As indicating the ravages of disease produced by the causes already stated, the deaths since the opening of the prison on the 24th of last February up to the 31st of July were 6,890. In the month of July alone the deaths were 2,180, including 550 from scurvy.

It is added—and it makes the picture heartrending—that upwards of four hundred of the prisoners are maniacs wandering through the camp, their minds having given way by the fearful prospect—despairing of ever being exchanged or paroled. Thousands of these prisoners have spent from eleven to fifteen months in Belle Island and Camp Sumter, and no words of hope ever reach them that they will be exchanged. Indeed, so terrible is the agony of mind endured by the prisoners that dozens of them are shot down weekly on the "dead line," where they rush and invite the guards to kill them, in order to terminate their sufferings—an invitation always carefully complied with, being in strict accordance with the instructions to the guards to shoot any prisoner who infringes on the "dead line." These are terrible facts to lay before our government and the public, and cry aloud for immediate and effective action on the part of those whose duty it is to protect those who have fought so nobly, so unselfishly, and so patriotically for our country.

THE PRISONERS' MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN.

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August 1864.

*To the President of the United States:*

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies, now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under General Sherman have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Georgia, and Columbus and Charleston, South Carolina. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering.

Colonel Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confederate States Army, at Alanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade, of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the enclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities the condition of the apparel of the soldiers just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness. To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent.

On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statements as the following, made by ——— ———, speaks eloquent testimony. Said he: "Of twelve of us who were captured, six died, four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again.—There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two huadred were sick from diarrhœa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is that all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and developes the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of the Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life.—Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most ernestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released they would soon return again to do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waving the claim that the negro gro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and threated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks, on the countrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens, or employed on government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat, and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. It is true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers, now prisoners, we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restord to liberty and life.

### THRILLING NARRATIVE.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* was a passenger on the train from Chattanooga to Nashville, which on the 29th ult., met with what might have been a dreadful catastrophe. The road passes over the Cumberland Mountains. On the eastern slope the train is pushed up, but on the western slope the train slides down, its motion arrested by a close application of the brakes, and, if necessary, a reversal of the engine. About midnight of the day in question, the correspondent was asleep, but was startled suddenly into wakefulness by an unusual, extraordinary noise. On looking thro' the glass door at the end of the car its origin was manifest; he beheld a sight which no mortal man, having once looked upon, could ever forget.

Two trains had started at the same time as the one in which he rode. It was about half way down the mountain, (the grade being very steep,) about two miles from the foot of the grade. The two trains in the rear were at the usual distance, 'when suddenly,' exclaims the correspondent, as if the brakes were out of order, and would not work, the train behind us started forward with the rapidity of lightning, and came tearing furiously toward us. Our engineer put on all steam in the endeavor to escape; the engineer of the crazy train reversed his engine, but it was all in vain. The train was under too much headway! It was when it had reached to less than one hundred yards of us that I awoke and looked out. Like a destroying demon, bent on our annihilation, seemed the terrible engine. Its wheels were running in a reverse direction, but under the fearful force it had previously acquired, it would no longer obey the motion of the wheels.

It was sliding onward to destroy us, and at times the wheels, fixed upon the track, and balanced between the two forces, one urging the locomotive forward, the other endeavoring to pull it back, tore from the rails a stream of fire. Then the reversing force w'ld whirl them round for a moment with the most awful rapidity.

I rushed toward the hind end of the car with the design of leaping out. By this time the monster behind us had nearly reached the end of the car. The next instant our train was struck and bounded forward for a few feet, as if shot from a cannon, still, however, remaining upon the track. We struck again, and this time our car, and I know not how many others, was thrown entirely from the rails. The fearful spreed at which we had been going in our endeavor to escape the pursuing engine now insured our destruction. A mad rush onward of about twenty feet, a dreadful sound as we ripped up the rails and ties underneath us; then a lurch, hurling us with fearful violence from one side of the car to the other; and the huge box in which we were confined rolling and tumbling down into a gorge of the Cumberland Mountains.

During the few seconds of the descent before the stroke, the whole dread reality of the situation stood like an awful picture before my eyes. I felt palpably that the next instant I should probably be a mass of quivering, shapeless flesh; yet, strange to say, I did not, as many are said to do under such circumstances, recall my past life, nor did I bestow a thought upon the future; all the faculties of my soul were concentrated in the awful present. The crash came; a bump and a roll, and all was still. There was no light in the car, and the absolute darkness into which we were plunged, the wailing and moaning of those who were hurt, the sickening smell of flesh human blood, the fearful uncertainty as to the fate of those on board whom you love, the consciousness that the next instant you yourself might be crushed to atoms, all these things formed an awful combination of horrors.

There was another crash above us; again the car turned over, but that last turn of our car raised in my mind the idea that the whole of the following train, with its locomotive, might come down and grind us all to powder. Then came the burning, hoping almost despairing desire to get outside of the ruined car.

Dashing through a glass door, I finally emerged from the car. Let me tell you what I saw. The accident had taken place upon an embankment. The two passenger cars of our train had rolled down about 60 feet, finally resting against the trees. The locomotive which had run into us had passed on with several of its cars, not leaving the track. Four of them had tumbled off the other side of the embankment from us. One had rolled down on our side, just ahead of our two passenger cars. Another was resting with its fore end upon the top of the car in which I rode, its wheels thrust into our car, its hind end resting against the embankment, about half-way down to our car, and thus actually forming an immense bridge, under which a man could walk upright.

For the space of thirty or forty feet where the car had run after leaving the rails, and before tumbling down the embankment, their was not a single tie or rail remaining, nothing but the rough stones which had formed the ballasting of the road.

When lights were procured, there were found two score bruised, cut, lacerated and stunned; but, strange to say, not one person, so far as I could learn, was killed outright! So wonderful seemed our preservation that I think no one failed to attribute it to the gracious interposition of Almighty God, and to return to Him—some perhaps for the first time in their lives—hearty, earnest, fervent thanks.

FOR EVERY BODY.—Let the business of every body alone, and attend to your own.

Don't buy what you don't want.

Use every hour to advantage, and study to make leisure hours useful.

Think twice before you spend a shilling, and remember that you will have another to make for it.

Find recreation in looking after business, so that it will not be neglected in loooking after recreation.

Buy low, sell fair and take care of the profits.

Look over your books regularly and if you find an error trace it out.

Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade retrench, work hard, but never fly the track.

Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverence, and they will die at last; though you should fail in the struggle, you will be honored—but shrink from the task and you will be despised.

☞ A country girl coming in from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well it wasn't any fellow of that name. Bill Jones kissed me, and confound his pictures, I told him that everybod would find it out."

# Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1864.


☞In order to secure a carrier during the school term, in this place, we have been compelled to change our publication day from Wednesday to Saturday.

### Political.

Three candidates for the highest office within the gift of the people of the United States, are now in the field. Each represents a different political element, and yet a portion of our people are not satisfied. It is scarcely possible to suit everybody in a candidate, and then hold an election which will result in giving a majority of the whole to any one of them; and unless the successful aspirant approaches a majority pretty closely, his opponents take every occasion to publish the fact and make the most of it in the way of thwarting his designs, no matter how laudable they may be. They do this, not always because they think his policy a mistaken one, but because he belongs to an opposite party, and their prejudices will not permit the acknowledgment of anything right or proper from that quarter.

In reference to the nominee of the first convention, held at Cleveland, we have but little to say. The whole affair was a piece of spite work, designed to have an influence upon the Baltimore convention which assembled a few days afterwards.—Failing in this, the fact that the Cleveland convention was held, and that a candidate was nominated, has almost passed out of recollection; at least it is seldom referred to except in terms of derision.

There are but few, if any, instances wherein a candidate for Presidential nomination received the same with so much unanimity as did the nominee of the Baltimore convention. Long ere the assembling of the convention the voice of the party had indicated him as the standard bearer in the present contest. This unanimity, considering the position which he occupied—one wherein it is impossible to satisfy all the hungry office seekers who care for self only—has added materially to his prospects. His policy is known, and we need not allude to it. Whatever may be our opinions—and they are not secret—in reference to the conduct of the war, we would prefer leaving the administration in his hands, rather than give it to another who might wield it for the benefit of a fanatical party, or might agree to the settlement of the war on terms in the least humiliating or any other basis than that of the Union. It is better to let well enough alone. Whether the evils complained of exist or not, it would be better to endure them for a time than to fly to others that we know not of.

In the nominee of the Chicago convention we find the man who, for two years past, has been the announced candidate of that party. In the platforms adopted by the Baltimore and Chicago conventions—published in another column—we discover a wide difference, but when we take the candidates, as they have spoken and acted, in refenee to the present struggle with the minions of slavery, we can find but little dissimilarity. They differ somewhat in the course to be pursued, but they arive at the same conclusion—the suppression of the rebellion, by force, and the restoration of the Union.

There are many men who go with their party, regardless of consequences. They condemn to-day, in the policy of an opponent, what they will land to-morrow, if it be the act of a member of their party. Blind prejudice rules them, and they never stop to reason. In this way they are led by their leaders, and they may always be calculated upon on election day. They scorn the name of "turn coat," believing it to imply instability, while in fact they prove their weakness by their failure to reason. They may not be able to refute the arguments of an opponent, yet they will not admit them, because he does not belong to their party. One party is no more to blame than another in this respect.

Taking the recent speeches of the Chicago nominee as an index of his course in conducting the war, we cannot find wherein he would vary from the course now being pursued, were he to be elected. He might withdraw the Emancipation Proclamation, but that would not sustain the institution of slavery. That abomination is dead—its political power forever crushed. Knowing the strength of the rebellion and the requirements of the army, it is more than likely that his first act would be to call for more men and means to put down the rebellion in the only way, as he says, it can be done, "by fighting."

### From the War.

The Army of the Potomac still maintains its hold upon the Weldon Railroad, and appears to be now immoveably fixed in that locality. In consequence the rebs are compelled to wagon their supplies a good portion of the road between Richmond and Petersburg. Besides being unhandy it is rather dangerous. Thus the fall of Richmond is slowly but surely approaching.

Early has taken the back track again through the Shennandoah Valley, under orders from Lee, it is believed, to return to Richmond. Sheridan is arranging his forces at Charlestown, in order that he may have no more retreats to make. He is being reinforced.

At Atlanta Kilpatrick has made a cavalry raid completely around that place and the rebel army. He was gone four days. He did immense damage to the enemy's lines of communication.

Farragut is closing in upon Mobile.—Fort Morgan has surrendered to him and the rebels themselves despair of holding the city.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR SEPTEMBER.—A touching steel engraving, called "The Blind Piper," opens the September number of *The Lady's Friend*. This is followed by the usual double steel Fashion Plate, richly colored. By the way, we note that one of the ladies in the plate is wearing the Russion boot, with high heel, now so popular in Paris. Then follows the usual numerous engravings of ladies' and children's fashions, which so delight the fairer portion of creation, and often so puzzle us gentlemen. The music of this number is, "Who Speaks First?" a gallop. The literary contributions are as varied and interesting as usual—including "One of Many," by Aunt Annie; "A Spinster's Story;" "Cousin Winifred:" "Pouline's Vision;" "First and Last;" "Letty Hague;" "The Transformed Village," (which we now see is by Mrs Henry Wood); "My Blind Hero:" "Shadow and Sunlight," &c. Of course there is the usaal Work Table, Editor's Department, Recipes, &c. Price $2.00 a year; twenty cents a single number.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

HOW THEY WILL DO IT.—The Atlanta (Rebel) *Register*, of a recent date, contains the following sweet morsel for the unconditional peace men of the North.

"We can gain nothing by denouncing them (the Northern peace men.) We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. *Live with them under the same Government, we never will.* But in the mean while, *if they will use the ballot box against Mr. Lincoln* while we use the cartridge box, *each will be a helper to the other*, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which the country and this continent have witnessed."

The "greatest work" here refered to, is the dissolution of the Union. Are the people of the loyal States ready to enter upon this "greatest work." All who know enough to entitle their words to consideratin are well aware that peace secured by acknowledging the Southern Conferacy would only be the beginning of the strife. No man who is loyal to the Union desires peace on such terms.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that reports place Pennsylvania in the lead as to the number of recruits raised under the last call.

A PEACE SPEECH.—J. H. Woodward, a young man, resident of this State, and at one time Adjutant of an Indiana regiment, was called out at a recent peace meeting, and responded as follows:

*Gentlemen:* The great cry that I have heard today has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is not a man in the nation who desires peace more than I do; a permanent, lasting peace. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, I will tell you how we will get it. Fight this war out. Take every negro in the rebel States, and exterminate every d.....d rebel, no matter where you find him. [Hisses.] Gentlemen, you need not try to hiss me down; for I am an old soldier, and have faced as mean a looking crown as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I knew that I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you.

When God said he would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt he would have done it; and, to-day, if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and he were to say that he would save you if one loyal man could be found among you, I have not the least doubt but there would be a great many strange faces in hell for supper.

Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

DRILL FOR VOLUNTEERS—Fall in: To good ways and habits, which will be likely to conduce to your benefit. Attention: To your own business, and never mind other people's. Right face: Manfully do your duty, and don't be glad of a petty excuse for shirking it. Quick march: From a temptation to do anything which is mean or unmanly. Halt: When conscience tells you that you are not doing as you would like to be done by. Right about face: From dishonesty and falsehood. Present arms: Cheerfully, when your wife asks you to carry the baby for her. Break off: Bad habits, and everything which is likely to retard your advancement in the world.

### The Seven-Thirties—What are they?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The parport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from $50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was $16,159,000,000, of which $10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property.—The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12 6-10 per cent. per annum.—In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for $50, or $100, or $1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or *interest tickets*, due at the end of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expences. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will recieve almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full, or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of abont eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to made the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from stare and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was parriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*

REBEL APPRECIATION OF SYMPTHIZERS.—The Washington *Star* says that Mr. C. W. Thompson, formerly of the Metropolitan Police, who is now managing a farm about fourteen miles out on the Seventh street road, was under the especial attention of rebel officers during the recent rebel invasion, and had a fair opportunity of judging of their appreciation of sympathizers. His first introduction to them was in his corn house, where he was surprised by four of the rebels. They complimented his corn, but took only six bushels

They asked him how he stood "on the goose?" and he told them he was an "out and out Union man, for the Union forever." The chief of the party remarked "you are the first upright man we have met, and shall be paid as far as we can pay you." They then gave him a dollar greenback—a rather cheap price. The officer visited him frequently, and took his horse and a colored man, but before they retreated sent back his horse and servant. They told him that whenever they met a man who came crying and pleading sympathy they took his horses and cattle and poultry, for they knew him to be a d—d sneak, especially when he shouted and cheered for Jeff. Davis

A TALL "YARN."—It would hardly do to tell the following story to the marines, but the Belfast *Age* gravely relates it as a fact: "Calvin Aldus, a soldier of the 7th Maine, while advancing on the rebel fortifications near Petersburg, received no less than fifteen bullets through his clothes without having a scratch. As he mounted the breastworks a ball struck his skull, and glancing off left him senseless on the ground. While lying there, no less than four charges, back and forth, were made over his body. Coming to his senses, and the rebels seeing him move, they put several balls into various parts of his body, and to finish him, hit him on the head with a musket. Every one supposing him dead, he lay for some hours, but finally reviving, was sent to the hospital and brought to Augusta, from which place he made his escape, and got as far as Baltimore on the way to the front again, when a surgeon seeing his unfit condition, sent him back." Calvin must not only be bullet proof, but have one of the hardest heads on record.

### Party Platforms.

PLATFORM OF THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The following declarations were made by the Convention which nominated Fremont and Cochrane, at Cleveland, May 25, 1864:—

First. The Federal Union shall be preserved.

Second. The Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

Third. The Rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

Fourth. The rights of free speech, free press, and the *habeas corpus* must be inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed

Fifth. The Rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

Sixth. Integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government, and in time of war the want of them is criminal.

Seventh. The right of asylum, except for crime, and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty; any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

Eighth. The National policy known as the "Monroe doctrine" has become a recognized principle, and the establishment of an anti-republican Government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.

Ninth. The gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defense of our imperiled country and civil liberty.

Tenth. The one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be upheld by Constitutional amendments.

Eleventh. The Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Twelfth. The question of the reconstruction of the Rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

Thirteenth. That the confiscation of the lands of Rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions apopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, at Baltimore, June 9th, 1864:—

*Resolved*, That the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, lying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

*Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just alleigance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic volor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institions.

*Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

*Resolved*, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparrelleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamations of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and completeeffect.

*Resolved*, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

*Resolved*, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction or color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress

*Resolved*, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

*Resolved*, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

*Resolved*, That we approve the position taken by the Goverament that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchial governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago, on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:—

*Resolved*, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

*Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been discarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

*Resolved*, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

*Resolved*, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

*Resolved*, That the shameful disregard of the Administration in its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

*Resolved*, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are and have been in the field, under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining the power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the republic so nobly earned.

### A Decided Rebel Repulse.

To congratulate our readers every morning, says the Richmond *Examiner*, of August 23, upon some brilliant success of the Confederate arms would be, indeed, delightful, although monotonous. Unhappily, such is not our privilege to-day. The fighting on Sunday south of Petersburg has gone against us, and the possession of the Weldon Railroad yet remains undecided. It was perfectly evident, for some time past, that Gen. Grant must make some extraordinary effort to break out of his present most fatal and most dismal position. Accordingly he put his troops in movement the other day with the utmost activity, both by the right and left flank. On his right, if successful in defeating the forces opposed to him, he might have advanced up to the fortifications of Richmond.—On the left, if he could break through the line of the Weldon Railroad, he could make some further progress in isolating Petersburg, could stretch out his hand towards the South side of Danville roads, and begin really to interfere with the communication of Richmond with the South.

It was known that although Grant had sent off considerable forces for the immediate defence of Washington, he still had a large army in front of Petersburg; and plainly he could not let it lie idle, rotting in the low grounds of the Appomattox and James rivers. His plans are now revealed, and all the energies and all the gallantry of the army under Lee and Beauregard will not be too much to beat back his bold movement to the south of Petersburg. The main body of Grant's whole army is now on or near the Weldon Railroad.—Their centre rests upon that road, at out three miles from the city, and the left stretches westward to the "Vaughan road," which is, we presume, the wagon road lately used to make the connection with the interrupted line of the Weldon and Wilmington.

Around this position, says a Petersburg paper, works of great strength have sprung up like magic, armed with heavy guns, and guarding every approach. Warner's corps has been reinforced by Hancock's and Burnside's, and the enemy's works on that side are now occupied by 30,000 men.—On Sunday a portion of our troops was thrown against this strong position, but not in such force as to effect the main object of driving the enemy completely out of their works. We have met with a repulse, and have lost some distinguished officers and many brave men; but the affair is not over.

Grant's designs are now apparent, but he has vigilant and able adversaries, and a Confederate army in his front unused to see Yankees stand firm before them. Grant's new fortifications and their defenders must be staunch indeed if they can hold that position against Lee and Beauregard.—It would be foolish to deny or disguise our repulse of Saturday, but the end is not yet.

### The Last of Poor Poland.

LONDON, August 13.—The last of Poland for this generation probably, as I wrote in my last, has been strangled on the glasis of Warsaw. I see no use in writing the names of the five leaders selected by the Russian military authorities for death, while their followers, by tens of thousands, have been transported to Siberia. I cannot spell them, and not one in a thousand of my readers could pronounce them. The revolt is over—utterly crushed out. The feeling in France is very strong and deep about it, and the blame, as usual, is laid on England. The Emperor was ready to fight for Poland. England refused to do so. The Emperor wanted a compromise to save Poland.—England refused to enter the conference. When England wanted help to save Denmark, France had the satisfaction of refusing, and France may also have the further satisfaction of refusing a similar aid to save Canada. But the feeling in France and all over Europe against England is not a pleasant one for Englishmen to think about.

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.—Three years since one of the married residents of the Nineteenth Ward entered a Philadelphia regiment and left for the seat of war, from where he communicated freely with his wife. In about six months his letters ceased and he was reported dead. His company officers also reported the fact of his death to the War Department, and in due course of time his wife drew his arrearages and pay. Time rolled around, and the widow received the address of another man. About SIX months ago the two were married, and have been living happily together since. This week their happiness was considerably marred, and the wife found herself in a very embarrassing situation. One day, her former husband walked into his former home, a strong, healthy man. The woman has now two lovin, husbands, and how the matter is to be settled we have not heard.—*Philadelphia paper.*

CHANGE OF FASHION.—Late Paris fashions mention a general vanishing away and disappearance of bonnets. Birds, boughs of trees, kitchen gardens, all, all gone! In April every lady wore upon her head the foliage, the fruit, the flying things of an island in the Pacific. In June the astonished opera glass explores the brilliant crowd almost in vain to find one vestage of a bonnet.—The bonnet has retreated to the extreme rear; it hardly flanks the extreme right and left wings of the wild and voluminous coiffures into which fashionable beauty twists, puffs, expands and frizzles its own hair, and all other hair upon which it can lay its hands.

### Matters in Richmond.

A young lady, says the Boston *Transcript* of August 24th, for five years a resident in Richmond, and the relative of a distinguished individual in this city, has recently effected her esape from the rebel capital, and arrived in Massachusetts a few days since. She had previously made many endeavors to leave Richmond without success. Some of her statements are of considerable interest. In Richmond there is one thing that can hardly escape the most superficial observation. The people fear Gen. Grant. When it is announced that he is moving on the city, the popular mind instantly assumes a serious tone. The churches are thronged and the theatres deserted. Public amusements almost cease. This continues until the city is deemed safe from capture for the time, when the old levity again prevails. Parties, levees and theatres consume the time of the people, and religion—even as it can be found at the South—is deprived of much of its formal support, the churches being deserted for frivolous recreations.

As has been already stated, the popular appreciation of Grant recognizes his persistent will, firmness of purpose, and marvellous command of resources. Hence, when the report spread that he was dead, there was a great and general jubilation in Richmond, and consequent depression as the truth became known. It is believed by the rebels that Grant is no unworthy antagonist of their greatest General, Robert E. Lee. The prices of all articles are enormous; ladies slippers, $100 per pair; dress bbaness, $500 each. The necessaries of life are sold at rates proportionate to the following: Brown sugar, $18 per pound; white sugar, from $20 to $25 per pound. A well furnished table, it will be seen, costs something in Secesia, if bought with Confederate scrip.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.—On Tuesday of last week at Patterson, New Jersey, Emma J. Long, a girl of thirteen, and her sister aged nine, siezed a little girl of two years who was playing in the street by her mother's residence, took her into the woods, stripped her of her clothing and threw her into a well. The Long girls were children of very poor and drunken parents, and their object in kidnapping the child was to get the clothing for a sister of theirs about the same age. But they did not know what to do with the child after they had taken the clothing, and so they wrapped it up in a shawl and threw it down the well.

WHY THE TENNESSEE SURRENDERED.—A Correspondent, writing from Admiral Farragut's fleet, says that the ram Tennessee surrendered because her Admiral was wounded. She could have made a long fight had not the men been so dispirited by his loss. Her stern was so jammed by the same shot that wounded Buchanan that the gun could not be run out, but she still had five heavy Brookes rifles to use. Her stern and sides were very much battered by our shot. But one had penetrated her—this was a 15 inch solid shot from the Manhattan, the only shot of that size that struck her.—The battle was finished three hours and a quarter from its commencement.


ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, administrator of all goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Ellen Hickey, late of Altoona, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same, and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

NICHOLAS HICKEY,
*Administrator of* Ellen Hickey, deceased.
Altoona, July, 20, 1864.

NOTICE.—The following regulations of the Altoona Gas and Water Company will go into effect to-day, June 15th:

All Photographers having water conveyed to their rooms will be charged $20 per annum.

All Hotels and Saloons having fountains, or bibleocks at their bars will be charged $20 per annum, the size of nozzle and pipe to be in accordance with the regulations of the Company. R. F. ROSE, *Sec'y & Treas.*
Je 15-tf.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of James Seiders, late of Altoona, Blair co., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE E. SEIDERS,
July 22, 1864.-6t. *Administratrix.*

1864. SPRING 1864.

CIRCULAR.

I take pleasure in issuing this my Spring advertisement, through which I would inform my friends and the public generally that I have just returned from the East where I have purchased a fresh Stock of

HATS AND CAPS

of the Latest Styles, and as to quality, color and price can not fail to please all classes.

I have also bought an immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

the majority of which are city make and will be guaranteed. My assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes is complete, all of which, I am now offering at a small advance on wholesale prices.

The public will be greatly benefited by giving this their attention and call and examine my stock, as I feel confident I can please all.

JAMES S. MANN, Main street,
ap9-tf Altoona, Pa.

CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Bertin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Fries' Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
*FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, NOTIONS, CIGARS,*
*and every article usually kept in a First-class Drug Store*
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal use.
DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.
*PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS*
accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night.
Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS, DOOR MATS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C. WINDOW GLASS.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. Terms, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at
Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at
Jan 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.



# Altoona Tribune

LOCAL ITEMS


TO THE LADIES OF ALTOONA.—The appeal from the Women's Penn'a Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission, should be read at once. It is unnecessary, in this column to urge this matter. Our ladies always with liberality to the calls for aid in this May this instance be no exception. The at of the articles asked for, is well known. once. You, ladies, may have made it for use, but will not the knowledge that the you sent to the Sanitary Commission life of a soldier, add to the flavor of the h you reserve. Certainly it will. Read th

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMEN'S PENN'A BRANCH, 1307 Chestnut
PHILADELPHIA, August 3d.

*To the Aid Societies and Individuals Co to the Women's Penn'a Branch.*

The need of Blackberry Brandy, for our military hospitals, is great and immed are losing lives valuable to home and for the want of this remedial agent. W all our Aid Societies to exert themselve utmost in meeting this demand. It wi to invest a part of their funds, if necessa preparation of this articles. We append that no one may be at a loss as to the preparing it. What is done must be don Delay brings death, desolate homes, we army's stength.

Old linen and muslin and bandages needed in large quantities. Hospitals with wounded men are suffering for want Act promptly; send largely to the office o itary Commission, 1307 Chestnut Street

MARIA C. GRI
*Chairman E.*

RECIPE.—To one gallon of Blackbe add four pounds of white sugar. Boil, it. Then add one ounce of ground c ounce of ground cinamon, ten grated nu Boil again. When cool, add one qua whiskey.

DOWN ON INTERLOPERS.—The repre from several boroughs and townships in trict, who are in attendance at the Prov shal's Office, in Hollidaysburg, for the p paying bounty to volunteers to fill thei came to the conclusion, at the opening cruiting business, that they would not be with by interlopers and bounty sharks f districts, and when such characters have they have been quickly sent adrift wi large flea in their ear. As soon as t known to be about they were waited upo length of their stay in town assigned—not being over ten minutes. One of th appealed to Capt. Lloyd, Provost Ma protection, and was informed that the l as much business in his office as he co to, and if the former got into a scrape have to help himself out of it. The be keep out of a scrape was to get out of tow adopted that plan.

IMPORTANT, IN TRUE.—The Harrisb *graph* of Monday gives the following speci from Washington: "It is understood after mature reflection Provost Marsha Fry has concluded to reverse a former relation to the $300 commutation paid who were drafted during the last consc The decesion shortly to be promulgate empt all those who paid the commutatio hundred dollars for three years. This portant decision, alike just in its charact fluential it its tendency." The above what it is worth, but in case it should rect, it might be pertinent to enquire wh men who paid $300 commutation on the and have since put in a substitute to g the impending draft, will get their mon There are hundreds such; and, as in d acted under a former decision of Mr. F seem only fair, if this decision is to b that they should have their money retu

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—Dysart, Esq., has resigned the office of Freight Agent of the Penn'a. R. R. C station, and John Shoemaker, Esq., ha pointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dys accommodating and competent officer resignation will be regretted by all wh ness relations with him. His succes competent for the position. The chan feet on the 1st inst.

LEG SMASHED.—On Thursday eveni boy about 16 years of age, son of Henr der, of this place, attempted to jump o Line, as it was pulling up through the missing his footing, fell upon the track foot on the rail. A car wheel ran ove ing the foot and ankle in such a manne putation was rendered necessary.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.—The pub of this place will open on Monday nex ber 5th, and be kept open for the ter months. John Rutherford, selected a of the Primary Department, in West enlisted in the one year's service. His has not yet been appointed.

PEACHES.—Notwithstanding the rep papers that peaches are a drug in the P and Baltimore markets, they scarcely to a purchaseable price in this market. been sold as low as $1.25 per basket about about $2 50 per bushel. This, the present price of sugar and cans, rather an expensive luxury.

☞ What has become of the pota ways abundant in this region? Has it infection and "gone up" along with else. The price at which they are no —65 cents a peck—should certainly into market.

☞ Two companies, recruited in the portion of this county, left for Harri week. They were under command of C and Shollow.


Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and
Spectacles,
Spectacles,
Spectacles.
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and

Together with a splendid stock of T Supporters and all goods found in a Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash Store of A.
Second door from the corner of V Annie Streets, Altoona.

# Altoona Tribune.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

TO THE LADIES OF ALTOONA.—The following appeal from the Women's Penn'a Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, should be responed to at once. It is unneccessary, in this community, to urge this matter. Our ladies always respond with liberality to the calls for aid in this direction. May this instance be no exception. The benefit at of the articles asked for, is well known. Send it once. You, ladies, may have made it for your own use, but will not the knowledge that the one-half you sent to the Sanitary Commission saved the life of a soldier, add to the flavor of the half which you reserve. Certainly it will. Read the appeal:

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMEN'S PENN'A BRANCH, 1307 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, August 3d, 1864.

*To the Aid Societies and Individuals Contributing to the Women's Penn'a Branch.*

The need of Blackberry Brandy, for use in all our military hospitals, is great and immediate. We are losing lives valuable to home and to country for the want of this remedial agent. We call on all our Aid Societies to exert themselves to their utmost in meeting this demand. It will be well to invest a part of their funds, if necessary, in the preparation of this articles. We append a recipe, that no one may be at a loss as to the mode of preparing it. What is done must be done quickly. Delay brings death, desolates homes, weakens the army's stength.

Old linen and muslin and bandages are also needed in large quantities. Hospitals crowded with wounded men are suffering for want of them. Act promptly; send largely to the office of the Sanitary Commission, 1307 Chestnut Street.

MARIA C. GRIER,
*Chairman Ex. Com.*

RECIPE.—To one gallon of Blackberry juice, add four pounds of white sugar. Boil, and skim it. Then add one ounce of ground cloves, one ounce of ground cinamon, ten grated nutmegs.—Boil again. When cool, add one quart of best whiskey.

DOWN ON INTERLOPERS.—The representatives from several boroughs and townships in the district, who are in attendance at the Provost Marshal's Office, in Hollidaysburg, for the purpose of paying bounty to volunteers to fill their quotas, came to the conclusion, at the opening of the recruiting business, that they would not be interfered with by interlopers and bounty sharks from other districts, and when such characters have appeared, they have been quickly sent adrift with a very large flea in their ear. As soon as they were known to be about they were waited upon and the length of their stay in town assigned—the same not being over ten minutes. One of these gentry appealed to Capt. Lloyd, Provost Marshal, for protection, and was informed that the latter had as much business in his office as he could attend to, and if the former got into a scrape he would have to help himself out of it. The best way to keep out of a scrape was to get out of town, and he adopted that plan.

IMPORTANT, IN TRUE.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday gives the following special dispatch from Washington: "It is understood to-day that after mature reflection Provost Marshal General Fry has concluded to reverse a former decision in relation to the $300 commutation paid by parties who were drafted during the last conscription.—The decesion shortly to be promulgated will exempt all those who paid the commutation of three hundred dollars for three years. This is an important decision, alike just in its character and influential it its tendency." The above we give for what it is worth, but in case it should prove correct, it might be pertinent to enquire whether those men who paid $300 commutation on the last draft, and have since put in a substitute to get clear of the impending draft, will get their money back.—There are hundreds such; and, as in doing so they acted under a former decision of Mr. Fry, it would seem only fair, if this decision is to be revoked, that they should have their money returned.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—James H. Dysart, Esq., has resigned the office of Ticket and Freight Agent of the Penn'a R. R. Co., at this station, and John Shoemaker, Esq., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dysart was an accommodating and competent officer, and his resignation will be regretted by all who had business relations with him. His successor is fully competent for the position. The change took effect on the 1st inst.

LEG SMASHED.—On Thursday evening last, a boy about 16 years of age, son of Henry W. Snyder, of this place, attempted to jump on the Fast Line, as it was pulling up through the yard, and missing his footing, fell upon the track, with one foot on the rail. A car wheel ran over it, crushing the foot and ankle in such a manner that amputation was rendered necessary.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.—The public schools of this place will open on Monday next, September 5th, and be kept open for the term of nine months. John Rutherford, selected as principal of the Primary Department, in West Ward, has enlisted in the one year's service. His successor has not yet been appointed.

PEACHES.—Notwithstanding the reports of the papers that peaches are a drug in the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, they scarcely come down to a purchaseable price in this market. They have been sold as low as $1.25 per basket—equal to about about $2.50 per bushel. This, considering the present price of sugar and cans, make them rather an expensive luxury.

☞ What has become of the potato crop, always abundant in this region? Has it caught the infection and "gone up" along with everything else. The price at which they are now retailing—65 cents a peck—should certainly bring them into market.

☞ Two companies, recruited in the Southern portion of this county, left for Harrisburg last week. They were under command of Capts. Spiece and Shollow.


Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Spectacles,
Spectacles,
Spectacles.
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of
A. ROUSH,
Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.


PAY YOUR BOX RENT.—Persons holding boxes in the Altoona Post Office, the rent of which remains unpaid, are requested to pay up at once.

The New Postal Law requires that the rent of all boxes must by paid quarterly, in advance, viz: on the 1st day of January, April, July and October, and all boxes not paid for by the 20th of the first month of the quarter, will be considered forfeited.

GEO. W. PATTON, P. M.
Altoona, Sept. 3, 1864.

## SHERIFF.

EDS. TRIBUNE:—We desire to announce to the people in your paper, that Mr. Martin Bechtel, of Hollidaysburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Blair County at the coming election. Mr. Bechtel is an honest, intelligent man, and would make a very competent officer. Besides, he has claims upon the voters of this County which should not be lightly passed over. In the Fall of 1861 he volunteered to fight the battles of his country, and remained in the service until after the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost an arm, and became thereby incapacitated for further active duty. He is now at home, crippled for life, and is unable to secure a livelihood by labor. Every principle of gratitude, honor and patriotism demands that we should take care to reward our crippled heroes for their sacrifices and bravery. To save our State from invasion, and our homes from desecration, he periled his life, and lost a limb, and we very much mistake the patriotism of the people of Blair county if they permit his noble services to go unrewarded, now that they have an opportunity of testifying their gratitude. We also ask you to publish the following card of Mr. Bechtel, containing his written consent to become a candidate.

MANY CITIZENS.

At the solicitation of numerous citizens, without distinction of Party, I hereby consent to become a candidate for Sheriff of Blair county, at the coming election, and if elected I will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

M. L. BECHTEL.
*Hollidaysburg, June 27, 1864.*

FIRE! FIRE!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21,-tf.

## RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore Express West | arrives | 7.15 A.M. | leaves | 7.35 | A.M. |
| Philadel'a " | " | 8.00 " | " | 8.20 | " |
| Fast Line " | " | 8.30 P.M. | " | 8.35 | P.M. |
| Mail Train " | " | 7.00 " | " | 7.30 | " |
| Express Train East | " | 9.20 P.M. | leaves | 9.40 | P.M. |
| Fast Line " | " | 1.15 A.M. | " | 1.20 | A.M. |
| Mail Train " | " | 7.50 " | " | 8.10 | " |
| Through Accom. " | " | 11.35 " | " | 11.40 | " |

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains West, Mail Train East and West and Through Accomodation Train East.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

ALTOONA, May 18th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrives at | 7.20 | A.M. |
| Philadelphia arrives at | 8.05 | " |
| Pittsburgh, (through.) " | 7.55 | " |
| Hollidaysburgh, " | 6.40, A.M. & 6.50 | P.M. |
| Western Way, " | 11.25, A.M. | |
| Eastern Way, " | 7.05 | P.M. |

MAILS CLOSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Way and through, | 7.40 | A.M. |
| Western Way and through, | 7.50 | " |
| Hollidaysburgh, | 7.50 | " |
| Western, through, | 6.40 | P.M. |
| Hollidaysburgh, | 6.40 | " |
| Eastern, through, | 7.20 | " |

☞ Office hours from 6:45, A.M., to 7:45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7:45 to 8:45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

## MARRIED.

On the 30th August, 1864, by Rev. Holmes, Mr. A. H. ICKES, of this place, to Miss SUE LEOPOLD, of Oliver township, Mifflin county.


WANTED—A SUBSTITUTE, not liable to draft, for one year, for which the sum of $600 will be paid, in addition to the Government bounty.
Address Box 615, Pittsburgh Post Office.
Sept. 3, 1864.—3t

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—On and after *September 15th*, 1860, the price of Gas will be $3.50 per 1000 cubic feet. Gas shut off on bills not paid within 5 days after presented.
By order of Board of Managers.
B. F. ROSE, *Sec. & Treas.*
Sept. 3-'64.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Estate of Richard Taylor Glasgow, late of Logan twp., Blair co., dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them duly authenticated for settlement.
PETER EMPFIELD.
Logan twp., Sep. 3'64-6t. *Administrator.*

CONDEMNED HORSES—The sale of condemned horses, advertised to take place on the 4th of August, postponed until the 25th of August, will be postponed again until Thursday, the 15th September, by order of the Chief Quarter-Master of the Cavalry Bureau.
Capt. H. A. DU PUY, A. Q. M.
August 24th, 1864-3t.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $425.
Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

CHANGED HANDS.
EXCELSIOR
Hat & Cap Store.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has taken charge of this establishment, heretofore conducted by Jesse Smith, where he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of
FASHIONABLE STYLES OF
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS.
His stock has been selected with great care and embraces every color, shape and quality, for the accommodation of grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor.
All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.
Aug. 17, 1864-tf. D. W. ALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the house in which he now resides and two lots of ground, situate on Harriet street, East Altoona. The house is well finished and the lots are in excellent condition. Terms easy. Apply on the premises or at the store of the undersigned, near the Lutheran Church.
C. C. SHANNON.
Aug. 4, 1864.-tf.

SPORTSMEN'S DEPOT.
JUST RECEIVED, A new stock of Fishing Tackle for Spring sales, consisting of Rods, Reels, Lines, Baskets, Snoods, Floats, Nets, Flies, Artificial Bait, Rigged Lines, Gut, Grass and Hooks, to which the attention of Dealers is particularly requested.
Orders, wholesale or retail, punctually filled and satisfaction warranted.
JOHN KRIDER,
ma2-6m 2d and Walnut, Philadelphia.

WATER NOTICE.—All persons having Hydrants and using water for Gardens, whether by Hose or otherwise will be charged $3 extra.
B. F. ROSE, *Secretary.*
Altoona, June 22-tf.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at
LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at
[1-tf] KESSLER'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at
LAUGHMAN'S


# U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be recieved for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principle and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the origiual Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commission must be made from the deposit.

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its deposits in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the currant rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or seperate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKERS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. aug. 10,-3mo


FIRST NATIONAL STORE
OF ALTOONA,
IN THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. B. HILEMAN.
J. W. CURRY,
WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has purchased J. B. HILEMAN'S stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and will continue the business at the old stand.
To the stock purchased from Mr. H. I have just added a large and select assortment of
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEEESWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
GROCERIES,
FINE VARIETIES OF TOBACCO!
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which was bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied I can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
Altoona, April 27,-tf

TIME AND BEAUTY!
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a
CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY
establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Calderwood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline, where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.
Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.
By selling for cash only, at the smallest advance on first cost, he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality. SAMUEL SMITH,
ap9-tf

HICKEY & CHERRY,
CABINET-MAKERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS.
THE ABOVE FIRM HAVE OPENED a new Cabinet Shop and FURNITURE WAREROOM, on
*JULIA STREET, OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,*
East Altoona, where they will be happy to fill all orders in their line. They have on hand a good supply of FURNITURE just from Philadelphia, which they offer at the lowest prices for cash.
They keep a HEARSE, and are prepared at all times to attend promptly to orders in Undertaking.
They will always keep on hand a good assortment of METALLIC COFFINS.
Altoona, June 15, 1864-3m.

A BODY OF TIMBER LAND IS OFfered for sale or trade for property in Altoona; the land is situated in Cambria county, four miles North of Gallitzin Station, on the P. R. R.; there is erected on said premises, one of the very best Saw and Lath cutting Mills, all in good order, together with Smith Shop and good Stable, also two squared log dwellings, suitable to accommodate lumbermen, all of which will be sold as above stated, by the subscriber, living in Altoona.
April 20, '64. tf JOSHUA HAINES.

READ CAREFULLY!
Something Interesting to the Public.
BUY THE BEST,
IT IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY CALling at once at
G. C. SMITH'S
One Price Store,
Corner of Julia, and Harriet Streets, East Altoona, where you can purchase the best of all kinds of goods in his line, for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. He has just returned from Philadelphia with another NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
His stock consists of
DRY GOODS,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.
He would solicit particular attention to the new and large lot of
BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,
all the finest styles of Ladies' Shoes, also Children's Shoes, of every style.
AS FOR NOTIONS, he defies competition, in number and quality. They consist of the best stock of Notions offered, such as Ladies' and Gents' canton, fancy and kid Gloves and Hosiery, Boys' Hose, Misses' Gloves and Hose, Belts, Ladies' and Gents' linen Collars, Ladies' worked [machine] and Gents' paper Collars, Cuffs, Bodies, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbon, Skirt Braid, Braiding Braid, Spool Cotton, Wallets, Pocket Books, Ladies' Bags, Girdles, Headnets, Combs, Cloth and hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Buttons, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts, Carpet bags, Sun and Weather Umbrellas, and all kinds Looking Glasses
The above will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or in exchange for rags or country produce.
He would just say, in conclusion, that all he asks of the people of Altoona who wish to get bargains either in common or the most fancy of shoes, notions, dry goods, queensware, &c., &c., to favor him with a call.
Altoona, Aug. 3, 1864.-tf.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
Where to buy the cheapest clothing in the interior of the State.
UNEXAMPLED DISPLAY OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS
AT
GODFREY WOLF'S
CHEAP STORE, Corner of Caroline and Main Streets.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEAsure in offering to the inspection of the gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, the
LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING, SUMMER AND FALL CLOTHING,
ever brought to this market. His goods have been selected, by himself, from tables of the most fashionable merchant tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feelings of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of fashionable clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.
His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:
Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Sattinett " " " "
" Linen Dusters " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Sattinett Pants, all styles.
Jean and Linen
Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices.
The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.
Altoona, July 20th 1864.-tf.

READ CAREFULLY!
SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be sold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead, and that the "Green Corner" shall be foremost in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Cloths, Coburgs, Fancy Alpacas, All-Wool Plaids, Plain and Figured Delaines,
Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with.—We have also a large assortment of
Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.
☞ Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of
CARPETS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.
Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16 cts per yard, Muslins as low as 18 cts., Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 cts.
Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
The Undersigned, Executor of Daniel Spriese, late of Milford township, Juniata county, deceased, offers at PRIVATE SALE, all that certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in county and township aforesaid, containing
ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-THREE ACRES,
more or less, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, having thereon erected a
NEW GRIST AND MERCHANT MILL
with two run of Burs, together with all the new and improved machinery for doing GRIST AND MERCHANT WORK, with never-failing water power.
Also, a good
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND FRAME BARN.
ALSO—A LOG TENANT HOUSE,
with other necessary out-buildings. A large portion of the purchase money may remain secured in the property, on which five years' time will be given for payment.
The above property is situated about two miles from the Pennsylvania railroad and canal, and the same distance from Mifflintown and Patterson.
Any person wishing to purchase or view the property can call on
JAMES B. SPIESE, residing on the premises.
Or E. S. DOTTY, Mifflintown,
J. F. ROHRER, McVeytown.
Or HENRY SPIESE, Executor.
No. 447 North Third street, Phila.
August 13th-tf.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.
☞ Price, in a sealed evelope, only 6 cents.
The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.
☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Addres the publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586
July 13, 1864.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
*ALTOONA, PA.,*
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
*HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*
BANKERS,
(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)
DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates
Feb. 3d, 1859.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
CASH paid for RAGS, at EABY'S MILLINERY STORE, Virginia St., Altoona.
June, 29, 2854-1y.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in disease of the
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.
NOTHING that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.
It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.
In districts infected with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.
Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor*, will promptly and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.
The agony of BILLIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented
As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish it.
Last, but not least, it is *The only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.
No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Speed Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcereous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Indisposition to Exertion, | Loss of Power, |
| Loss of Memory, | Difficulty of Breathing, |
| Weak Nerves, | Trembling, |
| Horror of Disease, | Wakefulness, |
| Dimness of Vision, | Pain in the Back, |
| Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, | |
| Hot Hands, | Flushing of the Body, |
| Dryness of the Skin, | Eruptions on the Face, |
| Pallid Countenance, | |

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
*Impotency, Futivity, Epileptic Fits;*
In one of which the Patient may expire.
When can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases."
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS
*And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption* bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.
*The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness* requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,
*which* HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.*
A Trial will convince the most skeptical.
FEMALES—FEALES—FEMALES.
*In many Affections peculiar to Females* the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE
*Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or sapiesan Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.*
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages, At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
*And no Exposure.*
It causes a frequent decise and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the case of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.
*Describe Symptoms in all Communications.*
CURE GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS!!
Address letters for information to,
H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist.
594 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse,*
594 BROAWAY, NEW YORK.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation attained by* Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the Advertisement and send for it
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.
NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.
NO THUMBSCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER
WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.
It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.
Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.
Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.
No. 2, $6.50. No. 1, $7.50. No. F, $8.50. No. A, $9.00.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 13 Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland Ohio.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, Agent, Philad'a.
WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz.—
That Iron well galvanized *will not rust*;
That a *simple* machine is better than a complicated one;
That a Wringer should be *self-adjusting, durable, and efficient*;
That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause *delay* and *trouble* to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water *will swell, shrink and split*;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in *will wear out*;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels will *not tear the clothes*;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has *all* the advantages, and *not one* of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the *best* Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a *Thread* or a *Bed-Quilt* WITHOUT ALTERATION.
We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, *test* Putnam's Wringer. Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.
*Putnam Manufacturing CO:*
GENTLEMEN; *I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with rink will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.*
Respectfully yours,
JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.
Many year's experience in the galvanizing business, enables me to indorse the above statement in *all particulars.*
JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman Street.
New York, January, 1864.
We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will *do.* It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have *any*, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.
HON. HORACE GREELEY.
Sample Wringer sent, Express paid, on receipt of price
June, 29, 1865-3m.

SHIPPING!

TO AND FROM
ENGLAND,
IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
BY THE
GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.
☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.
R. A. O. KERR,
June 9, 1864-tf. ALTOONA, PA.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.
ICE CREAM
at the very best flavors, always to be had.
*FRESH-BAKED*
BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,
always on hand, at reasonable rates.
He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.
Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, April 8, 1863-tf.

JACOB WEIS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES
ICE CREAM
AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reason

## PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

### SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

NO THUMBSCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

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Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

No. 2, $6.50. No. 1, $7.50. No. 7, $8.50. No. A, $9.50.

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That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause *delay* and *trouble* to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water *will swell, shrink and split*;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in *will wear out*;

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HON. HORACE GREELEZ.

Sample Wringer sent, Express paid, on receipt of price.
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### ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,

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GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.

☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

R. A. O. KERR,
June 9, 1864–tf. ALTOONA, PA.

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### ICE CREAM

of the very best flavors, always to be had.

*FRESH-BAKED*

### BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, April 8, 1863–tf.

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VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES

### ICE CREAM

AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

### CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Jan. 27, 1863.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1–tf.

## ANDREW ECKEL,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,

*Annie street, Altoona, Pa.*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

## J. G. ADLUM, Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

MACKEREL—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, in all sized packages, new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale low by FRITCHEY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store —A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing Call and see. Nov. 25,-tf.

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by G. W. KESSLER.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of
June 9, '64.–tf. E. B. McCRUM.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'

## R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMIT-ted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

### OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. E. Clark, George Hawksworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

## BUT ONE PRICE.

AND THAT

A CASH PRICE

### FOR ALL OUR GOODS!

AS STATED AT THE OPENING of the

### Union Stre,

the object of the company is not to undersell other storekeepers in a few articles and make it up on others, but simply to sell every article at a certain percentage above cost, let that percentage bring the price above or below that of other stores. By selling

FOR CASH ONLY,

we are enabled to place our percentage at the very lowest figure, because we have no loss to make up.

We shall at all times keep the best quality of all articles offered for sale. Our present stock consists a of choice selection of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SPICES and everything in the grocery line

The best brands of Flour from the Phœnix, Mount Union and other Mills.

### SUGARS.

Pulverized 18 cts., White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very fine.

Imperial and Black Teas from 85 cts., to 1.50 per lb.

### COFFEE.

Williamsport Rio, Franklin Mills Rio, Nonpareil Rio Excelsior, Dandelion, Essence, Browned Rye.

Spices of all kinds, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Extra fine, Ground Allum and Dairy Salt.

Nav'y B spun, Flounder, Congress, Natural leaf and Solace Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars.

Franklin and Lovering's Sugar House and other Syrups, Bunch Raisons 30 cts. Seedless Raisons 25 cts., per lb. Corn Starch.

Carbon Oil 65 cts. per gallon. Candles.

### SOAPS

Rosin, German, French Castile, American Castile, Sawyer's and other Toilet Soaps.

### CRACKERS.

Cream, Wine, Sugar, Butter, Soda and Water Crackers. Ferina Biscuit.

### WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Brooms, Hand, Dust, Scrub and Shoe Brushes.

We would call special attention to our Boots and Shoes as our stock is fresh and selected with great care as to quality. MANAGERS.
Dec. 23, 1863.

## EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

*Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.*

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

### CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

### LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

## CITY HOTEL,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.

LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot. April 20, '64.—1y.

JOHN D. SPEHLMAN,

### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Altoona, Blair county, Pa.

OFFICE on Main street, front of his chair shop, one door East of the National Hotel. ap9-tf

WM. S. BITTNER

### Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHEY

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at Jan. 3, '56-tf KESSLER'S.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by FRITCHEY

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by
Oct. 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

## AMERICAN Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital,..... | $500,000 |
| Paid up Capital,..... | 250,000 |
| Assets,..... | 1,897,746 |

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

### NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

| On a Policy of $1,000, | 5 Year | 7 Year | 10 Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| after payment of | rates. | rates. | rates. |
| 1 Annual Premium, for | $200 00 | $142 85 | $100 00 |
| 2 " " " | 400 00 | 285 70 | 200 00 |
| 4 " " " | 800 00 | 571 40 | 400 00 |
| 6 " " " | —— | 857 10 | 600 00 |
| 8 " " " | —— | —— | 800 00 |

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander Whilldin, | J. Edgar Thomson, |
| Hon. Jas. Pollock, | Hon. Joseph Allison. |
| Albert C. Roberts, | Jonas Bowman, |
| Samuel T. Bodine, | H. H. Eldridge, |
| George Nugent, | John Aikman, |
| William J. Howard, | Charles F. Heazlitt, |
| Samuel Work. | |

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.
July 31, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

## A Benefit to All.

### TRY ONE BOTTLE.

*A trial will prove the fact, and facts are stubborn things.*

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS ARE SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY CASE. No family should be without it. Hundreds of certificates and letters of thanks are arriving every day from persons who have been cured.

### THE HERB BITTERS

have never failed in curing

RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA,

Female Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from

*IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

As a Blood Purifier, Tonic and General Appetizer, these Bitters are without a rival. No Lady desiring

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

should be without it. Please get a circular and certificates from our Agent.

B. MISHLER,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
LANCASTER, PA.

NOTICE.—The great success of Mishler's Herb Bitters, has induced unprincipled parties to manufacture a worthless article, which they are selling at a low price, *of which beware*. The genuine can only be bought in Blair County, of G. W. WHITFIELD,
(Sole Agent for Blair County,)
Depot Drug Store, Main street, Altoona, Pa.
June 2d, 1863–tf.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

*The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!*

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the ends.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.
Altoona, May 25–3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

*Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.*

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.
Altoona, May 27, 1859.–1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

### BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.
Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
15-tf] Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette, *New York City.*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.
March 17, 1860. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstance for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.
Jan. 24, '56-tf]

H. B. MILLER, DENTIST.

☞ Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets, Altoona. [Jan. 20—2m*

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFIC

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

## DYSPEPSIA!

### A CURE WARRANTED.

*Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:*

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symtoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache, and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case no matter if of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10, N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, my mind was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks and though I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.—Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

—o—

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BADCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE STREET,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

DR. WISHART—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow.—I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several monther before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one quarter of a box, I *am now a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desired information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BADCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamation of the Kidneys for three years. I had employed three or four of the most eminent physician of Philadelphia, also of Burlington co., N. J. They did all for me they could but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Badcock, of 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAVEN.

Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond, street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington co., N. J.

—o—

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

## DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

*No. 10 North Second Street,*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

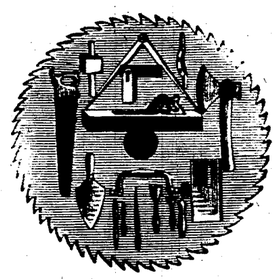
Sold by Druggists everywhere at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists.

For sale by A. ROUSH, Dr[illegible], Altoona, Pa.
April, 1 1864.—1y.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned desires to inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the 17th District of Penn's.
Aug 3, '64.–3m. JACOB BOTTENBERG.

## FRIES & WILLIAMS.



## Hardware, &c.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I. Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Keagle's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

The will also continue the

### STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to please their fancy.

In the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,

CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE

they will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.

Job work in this line promptly attended to.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

put up on short notice in the best style.
April 27, 1864.–tf.

## FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13th, 1863.

*Black,*
*Black for Silk.*
*Dark Blue.*
*Light Blue.*
*French Blue*
*Claret Brown.*
*Dark Brown,*
*Light Brown.*
*Snuff Brown.*
*Cherry.*
*Crimson,*
*Dark Drab.*
*Light Drab.*
*Fawn Drab,*
*Light Fawn drab,*

*Dark Green,*
*Light Green.*
*Magenta.*
*Maize,*
*Maroon,*
*Orange.*
*Pink,*
*Purple.*
*Royal Purple,*
*Salmon,*
*Scarlet,*
*Slate.*
*Saffarina.*
*Violet,*
*Yellow,*

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dveing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 18, 1863.—1y.

## STOVES,

### TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by Price & Winters, on *Annie street, East Altoona*, where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

*TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE*, in great variety, always on hand.

### ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.
April 21st, 1863.–tf STEPHEN WINTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully informs the public that he will continue to keep a

### BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in the room recently occupied by Roberts and Rutherford. The business heretofore carried on by them will, in the future, be in the name of JOHN H. ROBERTS.

He will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

### Boots & Shoes,

GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c., &c.

which he will offer at fair prices and warrant to be of the best material and manufacture. Particular attention will be given to

### CUSTOM WORK,

in which he warrants to give entire satisfaction, as he buys the best stock and employs none but the best workmen.

Remember the old stand, on Virginia Street, one door East of Keagle's Drug Store.
Oct. 10 1862–tf. JOHN H. ROBERTS.

## Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

### SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.



He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county of R. V. JONES'

IP ROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

## H. FETTINGER'S General News Agency,

OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
October 24, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Sexual, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [Jan. 20 '64–1y.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COFFEE, pure Teas, the best of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars go to FRITCHEY'S.

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found a LAUGHMAN'S.

FRITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

## Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST

## CHEROKEE REMEDY —AND— CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Barks, Roots & Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the various organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day. It is diuretic and alternative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effect are healing soothing and deostucent: removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurible pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

By use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.
Sold by druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

## THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

## CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness Nocturnal Emissions, and all deseases caused by self-pollution; such as, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak and Diseased Organs, Difficulty in Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance